

Unit 11: Country Area Studies--Russian Federation

Objectives

At the end of this unit, you will

Be aware of the following

- That is s.Size of the Russian Federation equals roughly two times that of the continental United States
- Demographic statistics applicable to the Russian Federation
- International disputes currently taking place affecting the Russian Federation

Identify

- Russian authors: Isaac Babel, Mikhail Bulgakov, Abraham Cahan, Anton Chekhov, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Nikolai Gogol, Makism Gorky, Nikolai Karamzin, Mikhail Lermontov, Boris Pasternak, Aleksandr Pushkin, Mikhail Lomonosov, Osip Mandelshtam, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Vladimir Nabokov, Marina Tsvetaeva, Ivan Turgenev
- Russian musical artists: Sergei Diaghilev (promoter), Igor Stravinsky, Pyotr Tchaikovsky
- Russian visual and performing artists: Marc Chagall, Sergie Eisenstein, Wasily Kandinsky, Konstantin Stanislavsky, Vaslaw Nijinsky
- Russian military figures: Ivan Konev, Konstantin Rokossovskii, Leon Trotsky, Mikhail Tukhachevsky, Aleksandr Vasilevskii, Georgii Zhukov

Realize

- Resources available for the study of the Russian Federation--history, military topics, biography, literature, religion, art, music and foods

Unit 11: Country Area Studies--Russian Federation



<u>Population</u>	149,909,089
% under 15 years	22%
<u>Communication</u>	
TV	1:2.7
Radio	1:3
Phone	1:6
Newspaper	267:1000
<u>Health</u>	
Life Expectancy	56.5 M/70FM
Hospitals	1:80
Doctors	1:255
IMR	24:1000
<u>Income</u>	\$5,300
<u>Literacy Rate</u>	98%

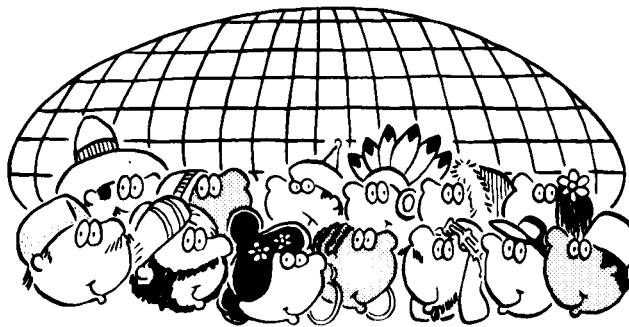
This Russian Federation Country Area Study follows the format of other Country Area Studies in the Culture of the East Asian/Arab/Central--South Central Europe World series. It is in outline form. Readers are encouraged to see specific units within this text (Culture of the Russian Federation World) for further information.

1. Religious Groups (For further information, see Units 3a, Russian Orthodox Religious History, 3b Non-Russian Orthodox Religious History, 4a Foundational Beliefs--Judaism, 4b Foundational Beliefs--Russian Orthodox, and 4c Foundational Beliefs--Islam.)

a. Russian Orthodox

b. Muslim

c. Other (Buddhist, Jewish, Catholic, Protestant, indigenous faiths)



2. Ethnic/Racial Groups (See Unit 7: Ethnic Groups)

a. Russian (81.5%)

b. Tartar (3.8%)

c. Ukrainian (3%)

d. Chuvash (1.2%)

e. Bashkiri (0.9%)

f. Byelorussian (0.8%)

g. Moldavian (0.7%)

h. Other (8.1%)

3. Gender Issues (See Unit 10: Gender Issues)

4. Conflicts *"International disputes: inherited disputes from former USSR, including sections of the boundary with China, islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan and the Habomai group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, administered by Russia, claimed by Japan; maritime dispute with Norway over portion of the Barents Sea; Caspian Sea boundaries are not yet determined; potential dispute with Ukraine over Abrene section of the border ceded by the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic to Russia in 1944; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation" (CIA Fact Book, 1997).*



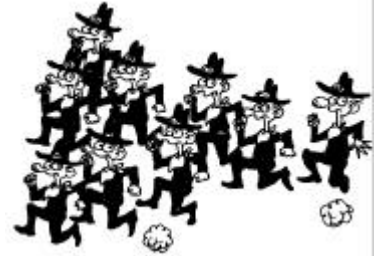
5. Holidays and Observances (See Unit 5: Holidays and Observances)

6. Customs (See Unit 6: Gestures and Taboos)

7. Cultural Literacy Concept/Terms The following terms, adapted from The Dictionary of Global Culture, (edited by Kwame Appiah and Henry Gates, Jr., NY: Alfred Knopf, 1997) and Brassey's Encyclopedia of Military History and Biography, (edited by Franklin Margiotta, Brassey's, 1994) apply to the Russian Federation. See these valuable dictionaries for further information.

a. Babel, Isaac [Emmanuilovich] (BAH-byil, 1894-1941)

- Playwright and short-story writer
- Wrote under the patronage and advice of Maxim Gorky, published Odesskie rasskazy (1931; The Odessa 1857 Tales)
- As a product of his experience in the Russian Civil War, subsequent to the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, wrote Red Calvary portraying the vivid impressions and intense emotions of the Russian Civil War
- Victim of the Stalin regime, arrested in 1939, exiled to Siberia, and died shortly after



b. Babi Yar

- One of the most significant sites of Nazi persecution during World War II
- Ravine at the northwest extreme of the city of Kiev
- Some 130,000 prisoners were stripped and indiscriminately murdered: including Jewish peoples primarily, and Soviets, Ukrainian nationalists, and Gypsies

c. Bulgakov, Mikhail [Afanasievich] (buhl-GAH-kahf, 1891-1940)

- One of the great literary talents of Russia
- Plagued with Communist censorship and prohibition, wrote and produced play after play
- Undertaking a position at the Moscow Art Theater, and while beneath the Soviet eye, wrote such controversial plays as Kabala svyatosh (1930), Moliere, or Cabal of Hypocrites and Batum (1939)
- Most prolific work is the novel Master i Margarita (The Master and Margarita).

d. Cahan, Abraham (KAH-hahn, 1860-1951)

- Recognized a need among the Russian-Jewish immigrants of the United States and assisted in the publication of the Jewish Daily Forward, a Yiddish socialist newspaper.

- Other major works are: Imported Bridegroom, The Rise of David Levinsky, and The White Terror and the Red.

e. Catherine the Great (1729-1796)

- Ruled from 1762 to 1796
- During her reign, serfdom and peasant misery increased but national borders increased also.
- Although German, Catherine completely identified herself with the Russian people.



f. Chagall, Marc (shah-gahl, 1889-1985)

- Surrealistic painter of Russian Jewish descent
- After being apprenticed under Leon Bakst in St. Petersburg in 1907, adopted Cubist principles
- Illustrated Mertvye dushi (Dead Souls) by Nikolai Gogol and Fables choisies (Fables) by Jean de La Fontaine
- Later works include: the ceiling of the Paris Opera and the Lincoln Center murals in New York City



g. Chekhov, Anton [Pavlovich] (CHAY-kahf, 1860-1904)

- While a medical student, supported himself financially by writing
- Contributed to the local papers and journals, offering witty anecdotes, comical sketches, and jokes
- St. Petersburg paper employed him to write, sponsoring his stories and satirical prose
- Credited with a mastery of the short-story form, which he used to expose the sorrow of human isolation
- Works include: "The Steppe" and "A Dreary Story"

h. Cossack (KOS-ak)

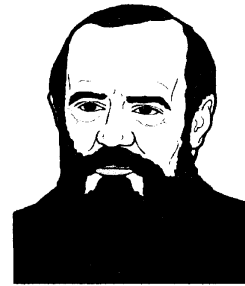
- A name derived from the Turkic language, *kazak*, meaning "free man"
- Originally, title attributed to people who withdrew from society and settled remote inlands of the Black and Caspian Seas
- Later given to Ukrainian and Russian peasants in flight from Poland, Lithuania, and from Muscovy to the Don and Dneiper (NEE-pahr) regions
- To gain autonomy and independence for themselves, Polish kings in the 16th century formed these warriors into military aggregates for the purpose of defending Polish borders
- Cossacks signed a pact with the Russian empire to protect the borders and quell revolts
- Gradually losing their independence, the proud Cossacks have almost fully assimilated



i. Diaghilev, Sergei [Pavolivch] (DYAHG-yil-yif, 1872-1929)

- Key promoter of the arts
- Published a journal, *Miriskusstva* (World of Art) in 1899, promoting the works of his acquaintances from St. Petersburg
- Moving to France, Diaghilev assisted the *Ballets Russes* dance company in Paris.
- Collaborated with many significant composers: Igor Stravinsky, Serge Prokofiev, Claude Debussy, and Richard Strauss.

j. Dostoevsky, Fyodor [Mikhailovich] (dahs-tah-YAYF-skee, 1821-1881)



- Native of Moscow who studied in St. Petersburg at the Military Engineering School
- Joined the army for one year but left in contempt
- Translated French authors and wrote novels and short stories
- Explored the forbidden texts of sociology, which came mostly from French theorists
- Labeled a dissident and imprisoned
- Sent to a labor camp in Siberia, served four years
- Spent six years in a return enlistment with the army, and returned to St. Petersburg where he published his final and greatest works: Prestuplenie i nakazanie (Crime and Punishment) and Bratia Karamazovy (The Brothers Karamazov)

k. Eisenstein, Sergei [Mikhailovich] (IZ-ehn-stin, 1898-1948)

- First among internationally recognized film makers from the Soviet Union
- Used imagery as a catalyst to draw upon the emotions of the audience
- Film Bronenosets Potemkin (The Battleship Potemkin) is the first internationally, critically acclaimed film from the Soviet Union honored by the world cinema community.
- Later productions, like Romance sentimentale (The Silver Lining), blended image and music.
- Final work focused on the biography of Ivan the Terrible. Divided into three parts, Communists banned the second. Eisenstein died before completion of the third section.





I. Gogol, Nikolai [Vasilievich] (GOH-gahl,
1809-1852)

- "Founder of realism" in Russian literature, focusing on the simple, everyday things in life
- Explored Ukrainian myths and tales in Vechera na khutore bliz Dikan'ki (Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka)
- Produced a satirical comedy, Revizor (The Inspector General), performed in 1836, which unintentionally offended Nicholas I
- Gogol fled the country for 12 years
- Published Vybrannye mesta iz perepski s друз'iami (Selected Passages from Correspondence with Friends), supporting the czarist regime
- Suggested that peasants only be allowed to read the Bible, thus preventing radical upheaval.
- Rebuked, involved in controversy, and saw his works banned. Served as a focal point by Dostoevsky and his group

m. Gorky, Makism (GAHR-kee, 1868-1936)

- Pen name of Aleksei Maksimovich Peshkov (PYAYSH-kahf)
- Endured poverty and abandonment yet emerged to narrate the desperate and unforgiving experiences of the bourgeoisie
- Faithfully supported the cause of the Marxist line, and continually butted heads with the existing authority
- Two early 1900 plays indicated his radical views: Na Dne (The Lower Depths) and Meshchane (The Petit Bourgeois)
- Eventually arrested, an arrest revoked under pressure from the public, for publishing critical material at his press
- Organized the Soviet Writer's Union and a shelter for down and out writers
- Helped to write the tenets of Socialist Realism
- Freedom-fearing and regulation-minded communists later dismissed Gorky's romanticism

n. Ivan IV (1530-1584) (Ivan Vasilievich)



- Ruled Russia from 1533-1584
- First of the princes from Muscovy to take on the title of "czar"
- Also known as "Ivan the Terrible"
- Struggled to squelch the power of the aristocracy
- Spent the later years of his rule weeding out traitors and having them put to death, only to be compelled later to pray for their souls
- Accidentally struck his oldest son in a fit of anger, killing him
- Last moments were spent playing chess

o. Kandinsky, Wasily (kan-KINT-skee, 1866-1944)

- Artist who favored abstraction, focusing on the individuality and character of each color
- Educated in law and economics at the University of Moscow, he became a principle player in the avant-garde movement of Munich
- Work culminated in defining Abstract Expressionism

p. Karamzin, Nikolai [Mikhailovich] (kah-rahm-ZYEEN, 1766-1826)



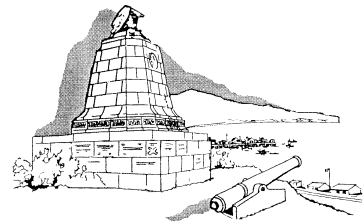
- Inaugurated sentimentalism into Russian literature
- Well-traveled figure, he met with key individuals across Europe
- Captured his experiences in Pis'ma russkogo puteshestvennika (Letters of a Russian Traveler)
- Also a historian, energized by experience and observation, his 12 volume project: Istoria gosudarstva rossiiskogo (History of the Russian State) remains an essential source and standard of historical scholarship

q. Konev, Ivan Stepanovich (1897-1973)

- Marshal of the Soviet Union, front commander in World War II
- Commanded Soviet forces in Eastern Europe after the war
- Rival of Marshal Zhukov
- First Soviet commander to arrive in Berlin in 1945
- Wrote Sorok Piatyi (1945) and Zapiski komanduiushchego frontom, 1943-44 (Notes of a Senior Commander at the Front 1943-44)

r. Kremlin (KREM-lin)

- Originally used, *kreml*, as a reference to the walled fortress protecting the nobility, administration, and clergy during medieval times
- Specifically, a citadel in Moscow which houses and keeps the central offices of the Russian government
- Constructed originally in wood, the fortress grew and was eventually refitted in the fifteenth century by Italian architects.
- A fortress considered to be one of the most impressive of its time, practically impenetrable to medieval assaults



s. Lenin, V[ladimir] I[llyich] (1870-1924)

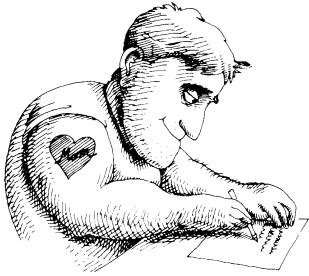
- Founder and first leader of Soviet Union
- Helped unify Marxist factions
- Tried to develop only a working class
- Lenin was initially imprisoned and exiled for his thoughts, returning to Russia in 1900
- Created his major work, What Is to Be Done? (1902), his revolutionary vanguard and the means for the working class to join the socialist revolution
- After the Czar (Nicholas II) was overthrown he led the Bolshevik Revolution in October 1917



t. Lermontov, Mikhail (LYAYR-mahn-tahf, 1814-1841)

- Romantic author and poet
- Joined the Russian Navy, was assigned to St. Petersburg. His observances of aristocracy there shaped his play "Masquerade" (1835) and novel Princess Liyovskaya (1836)
- Greatly admired Alexandr Pushkin and wrote Death of a Poet (1837) upon Pushkin's death
- In 1840 wrote the novel A Hero of Our Time, poems "Rodina" and "Motherland" in 1841
- Considered next to Pushkin the greatest Russian poet of the 19th century

u. Lomonosov, Mikhail [Vasilievich] (lah-mah-NAH-sahf, 1711-1765)



- Russian poet, scientist and grammarian
 - Wrote treatises on physics and philosophy
 - Scientific writings published by the Russian Academy leading to his becoming a professor of chemistry
-
- Worked on creating colored glass that he used to make mosaic portraits--including Peter the Great and Battle of Poltava (1762-64)
 - Did works on grammar and neoclassical poems such as "Evening Meditation upon the Greatness of God" 1743, "Epistle to I.I. Shuvalov on the Usefulness of Glass," and two tragedies

v. Mandelshtam, Osip [Emilievich] (mahn-dyil-SHTAHM, 1891-1938)

- Russian poet and literary critic who, rejecting mysticism and abstraction, used clarity, compactness and perfection of form
- Poems first appeared in 1910 in the avant-garde literary magazine Apollon
- Kamen, 1913, first book of poetry; The Morning of Acmeism, 1913; Tristia; autobiographical prose, The Noise of Time, 1925; The Egyptian Stamp, 1928; critical essays On Poetry
- In 1934 exiled for his epigram on Stalin

- His fame grew after his wife's memoirs Hope Against Hope, 1970 and Hope Abandoned, 1974

w. Mayakovsky, Vladimir [Vladiminovich] (mah-yi-KAHF-skee, 1893-1930)

- Russian Revolutionary poet and political activist
- Futuristic style with political overtones but on a personal level
- Vigorous spokesperson for the Communist party
- First lines of poetry written in solitary confinement when he was imprisoned for being a Bolshevik in 1909
- Member of Russian Futurists (avant-garde art movement - art free of traditional art trappings)



- First writings, "A Slap in the Face of Public Taste," 1912; "A Cloud in Trousers," 1915; "The Backbone Flute," 1916
- Writings turned political - "Ode to Revolution," 1918; "Left March," 1919; "150,000," 1921; (published anonymously for the masses)
- Sought to "depoetize" poetry by using technical language, crude language, grotesque hyperbole, declamatory manner

x. Nabokov, Vladimir [Vladimirovich] (nah-BAH-kahf, 1899-1977]

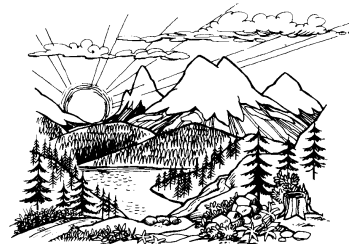
- Russian-American novelist
- Style uses literary allusions, clever word games and satirical wit
- Parents were Russian nobility who lost lands and fortunes to Berlin; in 1940 moved to U.S.
- Russian novels: Mary, 1926; King, Queen, Knave, 1928; his best was The Gift, 1937; Invitation to a Beheading, 1938; English novels include The Real Life of Sebastian Knight, 1941; Bend Sinister, 1947; Lolita (his most famous), 1955; Pale Fire, 1962; Ada or Ardor, 1969

y. Nijinsky, Vaslaw (nah-ZHIN-skee, 1890-1950)

- Russian ballet dancer and choreographer
- 1898-1907 Studied at St. Petersburg's Imperial School of Dancing
- Joined Mariinsky Theater Imperial Ballet and danced all the solo, lead roles, being known for his powerful and gracious technique
- Began working as choreographer advocating free form
- Works include The Afternoon of a Faune, 1912 and The Rite of Spring, 1913
- Diagnosed with schizophrenia in 1919

z. Pasternak, Boris [Leonidovich] (PAS-tahr-nak, 1890-1960)

- Russian poet and novelist whose beginning works addressed love and nature
- Beginning book of poems My Sister-Life, 1922



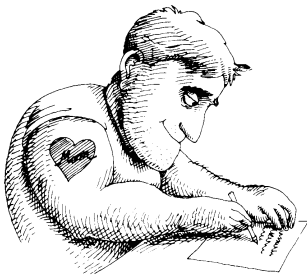
- In 1936 he began translating famous works of Shakespeare and Johann Wolfgang
- Elected to the Soviet Writer's Union
- Most famous work is Dr. Zhivago, 1957, criticizing the Marxist Revolution leading to his fall from the government's grace
- In 1958 awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature but turned it down to appease the Soviet government

aa. Pushkin, Aleksandr [Sergeevich] (PUHSH-kahn, 1799-1837)

- Russian poet influenced by French Romanticism
- Most famous work was Ruslan and Lyudmila, 1817-1820
- Used Russian folklore in his writings
- Exiled by the government because of unfavorable views
- Novel Eugen Onegin, 1833; Drama Boris Godunov, 1833; and "The Tales of Belkin," 1831
- Created a new experimental form of prose and use of political statements within his work

ab. Rokossovskii, Konstantin Konstantinovich (1896-1968)

- Marshal of the Soviet Union, known as a specialist in mobile operations
- Survived Red Army purge
- On Stalin's order, refused to support Polish Home Army during its Aug 1944 Warsaw uprising, leading to massacre of the Home Army by German forces
- Despised by Poles when appointed Polish minister of national defense



- Wrote memoirs (Soldatskii Dolg [A Soldier's Duty], 1968) and a Stalingrad account (Velikaia Pobeda na Volge [Great Victory on the Volga], 1965)

ac. Russian Revolution of 1917

- A two-part revolution: February Revolution - ending of Czarism and eradication of Czar Nicholas II and his family; October Revolution - led by Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin - usurping the newly established provisional government led by Aleksandr Kerensky (ker-EN-skee)
- Civil War ensued until 1920
- Revolution came about in part because of Czar's decisions concerning World War I, lack of food and supplies, and the 5.5 million casualties in the war

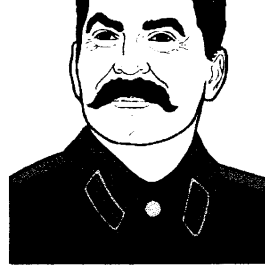
ad. Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)

- Fought because both wanted control over Manchuria and Korea
- Russia would not recognize Japan's rights in Korea
- Japan began war by attacking and trapping a Russian fleet at Port Arthur (seaport town in NE China) on Feb 8, 1904. Signed peace agreement, Treaty of Portsmouth on Sep 5, 1905. Japan received control of Korea and South Manchuria railway.

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- Japan prevailed at Battle of Tsushima (tsoo-SHEE-mah, Korea Strait island) and Battle of Mukden (MuHK-dahn, now Shenyang of NE China)
- Russia had better firepower but stopped fighting because of internal civil strife, high officer casualties and gun/ammo shortage

ae. Stalin, Josef (STAHL-yin, 1879-1953)

- Soviet communist leader after Lenin
 - Attended seminary to become an orthodox priest but became interested in politics and political theories
 - Expelled from seminary for political theories and joined the underground social democratic movement, meeting Lenin
- 
- In 1922 he was promoted to General Secretary of the Communist Party
 - Had irrevocable differences with Lenin on how to run Communism--universal (Lenin) or national (Stalin)
 - In 1924 after Lenin's death and the exiling of Trotsky (Lenin's right hand man), Stalin became head of the party
 - Stalin began policy of "socialism in one country"
 - Collectivized agriculture and industry through 5-Year Plans
 - Set limits to artistic expression--anyone who didn't follow his guidelines in any aspect of life, including millions of intellectuals, sentenced to hard labor in Siberian concentration camps or executed

af. Stanislavsky, Konstantin (stan-ah-SLAF-skee, 1863-1938)

- Russian theater director
- Created method acting where the actor actually seeks to "live" the character
- Helped establish the Society of Art and Literature
- In 1891 he did his first independent production, from Tolstoy's Fruits of Enlightenment
- Along with Vladimir Danchenko, famous playwright and director, created the first theater for the people called Moscow Art Theater in 1898

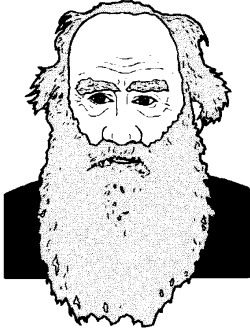
ag. Stravinsky, Igor (strah-VINT-skee, 1882-1971) Russian composer

- Wanted to be a composer but parents sent him to the University of St. Petersburg for law
- A chance meeting with Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, his musical mentor led to private studies with Rimsky-Korsakov in 1903
- In 1909 his performance of "Scherzo Fantastique" impressed the director of the Ballets Russes, Sergei Diaghilev
- They began working on various ballets - Firebird, 1910; Petrushka, 1911; Rite of Spring (this music was progressive, beginnings of a new musical era), 1911-13
- He spent many years in Europe and absorbed neoclassical styles and created the pieces "Oedipus Rex," 1927 and "Symphony of Psalms," 1930
- Lived in France 1920-39, becoming a naturalized citizen in 1934; settled in the U.S. in 1939, becoming a naturalized citizen in 1945
- One of the greatest composers of the 20th century



ah. Tchaikovsky, Pyotr Illich (1840-1893)

- Composer of symphonies and symphonic poems
- As a response to his mother's death, began composing short musical pieces
- Clerk in ministry of justices, then took honors at St. Petersburg Conservatory
- In 1866 "Symphony #1," opera "Evgeny Onegin" (1877-78), "Swan Lake" (1877)
- Later years ballets "Sleeping Beauty" (1890), "Nutcracker" (1892), "Symphony #6 Pathetique" (1893)
- Disastrous short-lived marriage. Patron Nadezhda Filaretovskaya von Meck supported Tchaikovsky until she ran out of money three years before her death



ai. Tolstoy, Leo (1828-1910)

- Wrote War and Peace and Anna Karenina
- 1851 served with the Russian Army in the Caucasus. Sevastopol Sketches came in this period

- Religious transformation persuaded him to interpret the Sermon on the Mount literally
- In 1901 was excommunicated from the Russian Orthodox Church. Advocated a social utopia
- Religious beliefs estranged him from his family. In 1910, left with his daughter Aleksandra for a monastery in South Russia. Fell ill while on the journey and died in a railroad station.

aj. Trotsky, Leon (1879-1940)

- Born Lev Davidovich Bronstein in Ukrainian town of Yanovka to well-to-do Jewish farmer parents
- Exiled to eastern Siberia in 1898 for actions with revolutionary South Russian Workers' Union
- Escaped, became powerful orator, lived throughout Europe (and New York City in 1917), returning to Russia at the outbreak of the Revolution
- Commissar of war, defending internal and external threats against the Communist regime
- Discredited by Stalin in 1925, he lived in a variety of places, eventually settling in Mexico
- Assassinated by Stalinist agent in 1940
- Wrote autobiography, My Life

ak. Tsvetaeva, Marina [Ivanovna] (tsvyi-TAH-yah-vah, 1892-1941)

- Important Russian poet. Opposed Russian October Revolution (1917), husband fought with the White Army
- Emigrated to Prague, then Paris (1922)

- Back to USSR in 1939, following her daughter. Husband was imprisoned and shot, daughter imprisoned.

- Denied Moscow apartment, forced to survive doing translator work. Only a single poem from Prague republished in USSR
- Relocated to a small town during the World War II evacuation of Moscow, committing suicide in the isolated environment



al. Tukhachevsky, Mikhail Nikolaevich (1893-1937)

- Marshal of Soviet Union, Russian civil war hero, Red Army leader, military theorist and victim of Stalin
- Of noble status, nevertheless sided with Bolsheviks in October Revolution
- Commanded front armies in the revolution (1918-22) to eventually defeat White Russian forces
- Contributed to doctrine of successive operations, deep battle and deep operations, championing strategy of initial "crushing" of enemy to disrupt and confuse
- Purged by Stalin in 1937 and posthumously rehabilitated during Khrushchev's de-Stalinization era

am. Turgenev, Ivan [Sergeevich] (toor-GYAYN-yahf, 1818-1883)

- First Russian writer (novelist) to gain fame in Europe
- Left wealthy at the death of his mother, lived between European and Russian estates
- Wrote Rudin (1856), A Nest of Gentry (1859), On the Eve (1860) and Fathers and Sons (1862)
- "Atmosphere" rather than "psychology" his strength
- Spent last years of life in France

an. Vasilevskii, Aleksandr Mikhailovich (1895-1977)

- Marshal of the Soviet Union, first Soviet commander of High Command of Forces in a Theater of Strategic Military Operations, and chief of Soviet General Staff

- Son of Russian Orthodox priest
- Coordinated operations at Stalingrad (Nov 1942-Feb 1943) and during the Battle of Kursk (July 1943)
- Forced unconditional Japanese surrender in Manchuria (Aug-Sep 1945)
- Published memoirs Delo Vsei Zhizhni (A Complete Life) in 1973

ao. Zhukov, Georgii Konstantinovich (1896-1974)

- Considered "first among great captains" of the German-Soviet front during World War II
- Strongly influenced subsequent Soviet operational and strategic doctrine
- Possessed with a personality giving other military figures the perception of pride and arrogance though popular with the masses
- Underwent two periods of internal persecution and exile, totaling almost one-third of his life
- Known for iron will and determination, personal courage, and ability to anticipate enemy courses of action
- Ruthless to those who would not execute his orders
- Called "the outstanding field commander of World War II" (Brassey's Encyclopedia of Military History and Biography, p. 1119)

Review Quiz: Country Area Studies--Russian Federation



Multiple Choice Place the letter of the most correct answer in the blank provided.

1. _____ The area of the Russian Federation is roughly _____ that of the United State.
 - a. half
 - b. twice
 - c. equal to
2. _____ Currently territorial disputes over some of the Kuril Islands are between the Russian Federation and _____.
 - a. Norway
 - b. Japan
 - c. Ukraine
3. _____ Catherine the Great came from original _____ ethnic stock.
 - a. Belorussian
 - b. German
 - c. Cossack
4. _____ Marc Chagall was a twentieth century _____ of Russian Jewish descent.
 - a. painter
 - b. composer
 - c. anarchist

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5. _____ The Russian author of the Brothers Karamazov is
- a. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn.
 - b. Fyodor Dostoyevsky.
 - c. Alfred E. Newman.
6. _____ A Russian artist whose work most readily defines Abstract Expressionism is _____.
- a. Pablo Picasso
 - b. Wasily Kandinsky
 - c. Georgii Zhukov
7. _____ Boris Pasternak wrote the novel entitled _____, his most famous work.
- a. War and Peace
 - b. Boris Godunov
 - c. Dr. Zhivago
8. _____ One of the greatest Russian musical composers of the twentieth century is
- a. Igor Stravinsky.
 - b. Willie Nelson.
 - c. Georgii Zhukov.
9. _____ The Russian composer of the ballets "Sleeping Beauty" and "Symphony #6 Pathetique" is _____.
- a. Walt Disney
 - b. Pyotr Illich Tchaikovsky
 - c. Nadezlida Filaretovsia von Meck
10. _____ Called by some "the outstanding field commander of World War II," this Russian general, known for his iron will and determination, led on the German-Soviet front during World War II.
- a. George Patton
 - b. Georgii Zhukov
 - c. Konstantin Rokossovskii



Resources for Further Study

a. History

Elwood, Ralph Carter, ed. Reconsiderations on the Russian Revolution. First International Slavic Conference, September 4-7, 1974. AISO--Russia 947.084 R311

Publication of original works or papers of sessions at the International Slavic Conference. Papers include one man's account of the relationship between Lenin and Stalin and various other unique aspects of Russian interest.

Figes, Orlando. A People's Tragedy: A History of the Russian Revolution. 1st ed. Viking Penguin: New York, 1997. AISO--Russia 947.083 F471

Contains a comprehensive history of the entire revolutionary period beginning with the early 1890s--the beginning thoughts of the revolution--up to all the events that follow, ending at Lenin's death in 1924.

Heyman, Neil M. Russian History. McGraw Hill Inc.: New York, 1993. AISO--Russia 947H618

This is a great book. It is easy to read with time-lines throughout the book of important historical events. It doesn't go into much detail but is helpful for general knowledge of a particular area.

Kort, Michael. The Soviet Colossus; History and Aftermath. 4th ed. M.E.Sharpe: Armonk, New York, 1996. AISO--Russia 947K85

Three earlier editions focus on methodology and historical background to the Bolshevik Revolution. This edition treats of the establishment of dictatorship and totalitarianism, and the role of each ruler since Stalin.

Unit 11: Country Area Studies--Russian Federation

Milikov, Paul and Charles Seignobos. History of Russia: The Successors of Peter the Great; From Catherine I to Nicholas I. Vol. II. Translation by Charles Lam Markman. Funk and Wagnalls: New York, 1968. AISO--Russia

Contains great description of the powerful czars beginning with the reign of Catherine I and ending with Nicholas I. Discusses various policies and government institutions czars implemented.

Pares, Richard. A History of Russia. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: New York, 1964. AISO--Russia 947 P228h

Gives an overview of Russian history, beginning with Russia before it was a formalized nation. Discusses the emergence of czars and various invasions that occurred throughout its history. Goes into detail of prominent figures in Russian history such as Novogorod the Great, John the Dread, and Peter the Great.

Rummel, R.J. Lethal Politics: Soviet Genocide and Mass Murder Since 1917. Transaction Publishers: New Jersey, 1990. AISO--Russia 947.084 R937

This book is not happy reading but it's very powerful reading. It looks at the mass genocides that took place in various parts of Russian controlled areas since 1917.

Tompkins, Stuart Ramsay. The Russian Intelligentsia: Makers of the Revolutionary State. U. Of Oklahoma: Norman, 1957. AISO--Russia 947.08 T662

Gives insight to the intelligentsia class who were major players in the revolution. Also looks at literature written by them and the women's movement that took place. The author also wrote a previous book, The Russian Mind (1953), about the growth of the membership that led to the intelligentsia.

Westwood, J. N. Endurance and Endeavor: Russian History, 1812-1992. 4th ed. Oxford U. Press: New York, 1993. AISO--Russia 947.08 W538

Detailed and concise historical chronology of the czars and rulers for the past 200 years; and the reasons for the many changes and how traditions still carry on.

b. Military



Denikin, Anton I. The Career of a Tsarist Officer, Memoirs, 1872-1916. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1975. Bosun, CT 4 E56 D38

Author is recommended by Ft. Leavenworth's Combat Studies Institute. Memoirs of the principal leader of the White movement during the Russian Civil War 1917-1920.

Grigorenko, Petro G. Memoirs. New York: Norton and Company, 1982. Bosun, CT 7 R53 G74

Recommended by Ft. Leavenworth's Combat Studies Institute. Autobiography of Soviet military general, dissident and political prisoner, born in 1907. The author's introductory note begins, *"I have lived a long and complicated life, through turbulent, tempestuous, and horrible times. I witnessed death, destruction, and awakening..."*

Mastnyh, Vojtech. Russia's Road to the Cold War--Diplomacy, Warfare, and the Politics of Communism, 1941-1945. New York: Columbia University Press, 1979. Bosun, DK273 .M32

Recommended by Ft. Leavenworth's Combat Studies Institute, this text seeks to determine the why and how of the American-Soviet rivalry which is conveyed in the notion the "Cold War." It surveys Russia's long-term objectives during and after World War II.

McNeal, Robert H. Tsar and Cossack, 1855-1914. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987. Bosun, UA 770 M38

Recommended by Ft. Leavenworth's Combat Studies Institute.

Menning, Bruce W. Bayonets Before Bullets--The Imperial Russian Army, 1861-1914. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1992. Bosun, UA 770 M467

Recommended by Ft. Leavenworth's Combat Studies Institute. *"This study traces the organization and military art of the Imperial Russian Army through two wars and two phases of the industrial revolution."*

Unit 11: Country Area Studies--Russian Federation

Onacewicz, Wlodzimierz. Empire by Conquest, Ninth Century-1905. Vol. I. Hero Books: Fairfax, VA, 1985. AISO--Russia 947 058v.1

Discusses the strategies and configurations of the Russian Army throughout its history. Shows how Russia could remain a nation after so many invasions.

Simpkin, Richard. Red Armour: An Examination of the Soviet Mobile Force Concept. Brassey's Defense Publishers: Virginia, 1984. AISO--Russia 358.18 S612c.1

Looks at Marxism-Leninism views practiced in military life. Gives differences between Russian and Western military operations. Presents a different and refreshing way of looking at and understanding the government of Russia during the Marxist-Lenin era.

The Soviet War Machine: An Encyclopedia of Russian Military Equipment and Strategy. Chartwell Books, Inc., 1976. AISO--Russia 355.00947c.2

Gives explanations on why and how the Russian government built up its military for purposes of expansion and ideology. Shows that Russia's military methods are unusual compared to Western ways. Filled with great photos.

Svechin, Aleksandr A. Strategy. Minneapolis: East View Publications 1992. Bosun, U 162 S9413

Recommended by Ft. Leavenworth's Combat Studies Institute. Essays about and theoretical works of one of Russia's most profound military theorists. *"To study war between states...requires a deep understanding of other states' experiences and histories. Svechin's rich and integrated approach to this question put him head and shoulders above the rest of his colleagues. For this he paid dearly; first with his career, and ultimately with his life. It is a sad fate that he shares with far too many of Russian's best and brightest."*

Wandycz, Piotr S. The Price of Freedom--A History of East Central Europe from the Middle Ages to the Present. New York: Routledge, 1993. Bosun, DJK 38 W36

Recommended by Ft. Leavenworth's Combat Studies Institute. This work gives a comparative regional history of Poland, Bohemia/Czech Republic and Hungary from medieval origins to the post-Communist present.

c. Biographies, novels, literature



Carr, Edward Hallett. Dostoevsky, 1821-1881. Unwin Ltd.: London, 1962. AISO--Russia 92D724c.

A biography of all the tragic events that occurred throughout this great author's life and what influenced his writings.

Clark, Katherine. The Soviet Novel: History as Ritual. U. Press Chicago: Chicago, 1985. AISO--Russia 891.73409 C593

Instead of studying the great authors in opposition to the political oppression of the government, author looks at the Soviet Socialist Realist authors. Clark studies how the writings of those working for the government affected society.

Dostoevsky, Fyodor. The Gambler; with Polina Suslova's Diary. Translation by Victor Terras. Edward Wasiolek, Ed. U. Of Chicago Press: Chicago, 1972. AISO--Russia 891.73 D724g

Unit 11: Country Area Studies--Russian Federation

Gleb Struve, ed. Russian Stories: A Dual Language Book. Dover Publications, Inc.: New York, 1961. AISO--Russia 891.7301 R969c.2

If your Russian is good you can read these stories in Russian, if not the English translation of the stories are on the next page. The book contains 12 short stories by authors such as Pushkin, Gogol, Tolstoy and other well-known writers.

Rothberg, Abraham. Alexsandr Solzhenitsyn: The Major Novels. Cornell U. Press: Ithaca, NY, 1971. AISO--Russia 891.73 S692zd

Rothberg looks at important events that occurred in Solzhenitsyn's life helping shape him into the superb writer he became. Author studies the major novels and gives insight into what was taking place in Solzhenitsyn's life at the time.

Scammell, Michael. Solzhenitsyn: A Biography. W. W. Norton Co.: New York, 1984. AISO-- Russia 92S692s

Biography on the controversial Solzhenitsyn. He once was an idolized and prized writer of Russia but later was considered a "corrupt self-seeker" by the Russian government. Scammell tries to explain why in this volume.

Soloviev, Mikhail. When the Gods Are Silent. Translation by Harry C. Stevens. David McKay Co., Inc.: New York, 1952. AISO--Russia 891.73 S689n

A novel

Solzhenitsyn, Alexander. The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956: An Experiment in Literary Investigation I-II. Translation by Thomas P. Whitney. Harper and Row, Publishers, Inc.: Great Britain, 1974. AISO--Russia 891.73 S692 I-IIc.3

Solzhenitsyn created this book after being imprisoned under Stalin's rule. Chronicles the reality of political oppression and personal suffering throughout Soviet history.

Tolstoy, Alexandra L. A Life of My Father. Translation by Elizabeth Reynolds Hapgood. Nordland Publishing Co.: Massachusetts, 1975. AISO--Russia 92 T654a

Written by Tolstoy's daughter. Her intent was to show the world that his works were for all of humanity. She wants the world to see what "a kind, sensitive, and inspiring" man he was.

Volkov, Solomon. Testimony: The Memoirs of Dmitri Shostakovich. Limelight Editions: New York, 1984. AISO--Russia 92 S561

Many authors get credit for standing up against the Soviet regime through their books, but here is a musician who wrote his music to symbolize the cruelty of the rulers and the harsh lives of the people. His music was eventually banned by the government. Volkov looks into the life of this patriot.

d. Art, paintings and icons



Art Treasures of Moscow Museums. Sovetsky Khudozhnik, Publishing: Moscow, 1980. AISO--Russia 709.47 A784

A collection of paintings and art pieces of famous Russians and other Europeans in Russia's Museums. Full of beautiful color photographs.

Kirichenko, Evgenia. Russian Design and the Fine Arts, 1750-1917. Compiled by Mikhail Anikst. Harry N. Abrams, Inc.: New York, 1991. 709.47 K58

History behind the development of Russian art. Begins with the 18th century, goes into the Byzantine style, and finally, into the neo-Russian style of the late 19th century. Wonderful pictures and detailed descriptions.

Unit 11: Country Area Studies--Russian Federation

Oupensky, Leonid and Vladimir Lossky. The Meaning of Icons. Translation G. H. Palmer and E. Kadloubovsky. St. Vladimir's Seminary Press: New York, 1983. 704.948 094

Looks at the art of icons not just for the pictures they portray, but also for the importance of their spirituality. Also delves into the history behind the styles of icons.



e. Religion

Davis, Nathaniel. A Long Walk to Church: A Contemporary History of Russian Orthodoxy. Westview Press, Inc.: Boulder, 1995. AISO--Russia 281.947-0904 D256

Focuses on the struggles the Russian Church had to go through with an atheistic government in power; and how this persecution affected the lives of the common people who are deeply tied to the church.

Fedotov, G. P. The Russian Religious Mind. Vol. I Harvard U. Press: Cambridge, 1946. AISO-- Russia 281.9 F294v.1

Traces the workings of the Russian religion from pre-Christian paganism to the religious Byzantium that introduced religion to Russia. Also discusses ritualism, motifs, and icons that developed along with the religion.

Fedotov, George P. A Treasury of Russian Spirituality. Vol. II Norland Publishing Co.: Belmont, MA, 1975. AISO--Russia 281.9 F294t

Illustrates the beginnings of the Russian Orthodox Church along with the men and saints who helped to carry on its tradition. A lot of good historical background for better understanding Orthodoxy.

f. Music, food, education



Law, David A. Russian Civilization. U. Of Missouri Press:
Rolla, 1975. AISO--Russia 947 L415

Contains a brief geographical and historical background for comprehension of the Russian people. Looks at the influence Communist literature and philosophy have had on people in recent years.

Papashvily, Helen and George. Russian Cooking. Time-Life
Books: Alexandria, VA, 1969. AISO--Russia 641.5 P213

Great book full of delicious recipes. It also gives brief stories about when, why and how these dishes came about, and on what occasions to make them.

Remennikov, Y. Zhihsov, and V. Obukhov. The USSR: Education, Science, and Culture. Translation by Inna Medova. Progress
Publishers: Moscow, 1978. AISO--Russia 370 R386

General information and statistics on education, science, and culture. The information is a little dated, but still a useful tool.

Schwarz, Boris. Music and Musical Life in Soviet Russia: Enlarged Edition, 1917-1981. Indiana U. Press: Bloomington, 1983. AISO--Russia 780.947 S399

The musicians during the time of Communism made their music to serve and extol the revolution. Many times their music was banned by the government because of its liberal and free spirit. Schwarz delves into this and treats of composers who made the greatest impact.

Unit 11: Country Area Studies--Russian Federation

Vololch, Anne. The Art of Russian Cuisine. MacMillan
Publishing Co.: New York, 1983. AISO--Russia 641.5 V929

A book full of delicious recipes. Whatever your favorite
you'll find it here.

Zaitsev, Igor. Soviet Rock: 25 Years in the Underground Plus 5
Years of Freedom. Progress Publishers: Moscow, 1990. AISO--
Russia 780.89 S729

Explains the development of "rock-n-roll" in Russia
especially when much of it was banned by the government.
Describes how rock exploded throughout Russia in the 1980s.



"Make a difference. The time each of us is 'in charge' is short.
By leaving things better than they were, you will be making
history..."

General John A. Wickham, Jr.